5: Kittlitz--161-62 (1827-8) 1858 Woleaians
116, 481, 151 Woleai

The natives of Uleai excelled even the other Caroline islanders in their diving ability; we saw some remarkable proofs of this during our short visit. One half-grown boy, who seemed about fifteen years old, [162] often amazed us by the skill with which he could catch anything that we threw over board. We were anchored at a depth of nineteen fathoms, and he always managed to reach the object before it touched the bottom. He even succeeded in finding very small articles like pocket knives and other iron things, which we always showed him before tossing them into the water. Like a flash he jumped out of his canoe, which was on the other side of the launch; he swam under the keel of this boat and reappeared a few minutes later with the booty.

28: Spiro--51 (1947-48) 1949 Woleaians
116, 776, 261, 151 Ifalik

"Food, as we shall see, is a focal value in Ifaluk, so that I was interested to know the food of the alus. The chiefs confessed that they did not know. Arogeligar, on the other hand, said that the alusisalup have two kinds of food--flowers and wot, both of which they obtain in the sky. The people on earth wear flower leis (parmar) because they know that the gods are fond of them, and will smell their fragrant odor, should they descend. They like the odor of flowers, and they abhor 'any stink.'"

28: Spiro--90
116, 854, 151

(1947-48) 1949

Woleaians
Ifalik

"A universal feature in picking up a baby is to smell it. Whether the mother picks the baby from its cradle, or a 'stranger' takes the baby from the arms of another, she will first place her face in its belly, and its genital region, nuzzling it, and smell it with deep and long draughts. The same behavior can be no more articulated than the reasons for our kissing babies. It is a sign of affection, both the form (smelling) and the region (genital) being culturally determined. It should be remarked here, though we shall have occasion to return to this point, that the olfactory sense is very important in this culture, the natives loving highly scented odors, such as cheap perfume, and abominating any offensive odor. ('it stink too much'.) (8)"

"8. Olfactory values of course, are in part universal, and in part culturally conditioned. As a whole the natives and I agreed on those odors we considered offensive. There were two exceptions. Their preserved breadfruit emitted a rancid odor that I found very repugnant, whereas our mild American cheese repelled the natives."